The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1717

MONDAY, JUNE 8. 1741

A Promiſe was made in this Paper of the 25th of laſt Month, that an Anſwer ſhould be given to a Pamphlet, intituled, *A Review of the late Motion*, &c. It was however judg'd proper to defer the Publication of theſe Papers, till ſuch time as the Publick might be convinced of the Streſs laid by our *Malecontents*, for ſo they tell us they are not aſhamed to call themſelves, on that *extraordinary Piece*. And as cannot be a clearer Proof of this, than the new- the Arguments advanced in that *Pamphlet* in ſtriking Contraſt with this Day, and the remarkable Con- of the Letter in *Common Senſe* therewith, we a properer Opportunity could never offer of this important Matter in a fair and juſt Light. Reader will obſerve that this is not an affected Re- introduced by the *Friends* of the *Adminiſtration* off the Attention of the Publick from *preſent* but it is a Task impoſed upon them by their ſelfiſh, who are determined to go back preciſely to reaty of *Hanover*, which they will have to be the of all our *Misfortunes* ſubſequent thereto; and der to ſerve their Purpoſes the better they ſay the making this Treaty was viſibly a wrong our Politicks, that a direct contrary Courſe, *viz.* ring with or at leaſt not oppoſing the *Contracting* s in the *Treaty* of *Vienna*, would have been a right ve, and that the concluding this fatal *Treaty* of ter was the Work of the preſent Adminiſtration, ularly of a *certain Honourable Perſon*, who ought ere to be made accountable for it, if not by his or the *P——t*, at leaſt by the *People*. This Scope of the *Review*, as it had been before of *Applications*, and of the famous *Motion*, this let was publiſh'd to juſtify.

take away all Suſpicion of unfair Dealing, and e may be ſatisfied he is not impoſed upon in the of this Queſtion, it will not be improper to cite Author of *Parliament*'s own Words.

The Charge, ſays he (meaning the Charge in Sup- of the *Motion*) was begun with our Foreign Ne- tions the Manner of Conducting them, and the ences they have produced. In doing this we go no higher than the *Treaty* of *Hanover*. One the Objections to the Treaty of *Utrecht* was, that *France* too ſtrong, and the *Emperor* too weak. The *Grand Alliance* was form'd to ſupport our glorious War, as it actually did, to the Immortal our Country. The chief Object of it was duce the exorbitant Power of *France*, and to raiſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, FOR THE PRESER- TION OF THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EU- E, as well as the Protection of this Nation and Allies; which was allow'd to be the Natural Inte- of this Kingdom, even after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, ppears to us by the Articles of Impeachment againſt late Earl of *Oxford*, delivered by the Right Ho- rable Gentleman, who was the Subject of the late ſe, for leaving the *Emperor* too weak in *Italy*, by ing *Sicily* to the *Duke* of *Savoy*, and likewiſe by the reaty of *London* in the Year 1716, ſign'd by the ſame nourable Gentleman: And the Neceſſity of our en- ging for the Preſervation, if not the Increaſe of that wer, in conſequence of thoſe Acts, gave Occaſion the Deſtruction of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the *Mediter- nean*, in the Year 1718, and to the *Quadruple Alli-* as founded on the Support of the ſame Plan of wer, and *Balance* of *Europe*; which was the pub- k and avowed Principle of all our Foreign Tranſ- ions, till we were deluded by *France* to join with r in that fatal and unhappy Step of the *Hanover reaty*, which laid the Foundation of all the Miſchiefs d Misfortunes that have ſince happened.'

n this Paragraph there is a ſtrange Mixture of Facts and *falſe*, of *right* Reaſoning and *wrong*, merely to e the Purpoſe of a Party, to delude the unwary der, and to give *Colour* of *Proof*, where in reality e is not the leaſt Shadow of it. I muſt, however, e thus far with the Author of that Piece, that he es pretty near the Time, wherein thoſe *Accidents* out, which *laid the Foundations of all the Miſchiefs have ſince happen'd*. For, as I remember, the Re- of the LÆLIUS of *Twickenham*, and a certain ntleman's *quitting his Employments* were not far diſtant m the Concluſion of the *Hanover Treaty*, and ſince then all the World knows we never have had *Quiet*, nor can the wiſeſt Man amongſt us tell when we are like to have it. —— So much for the *true Cauſe* of Publick Uneaſineſs. But let us for the preſent keep cloſe to the Matter in hand, and by ſhewing that what the *Member of Parliament* alledges, as the *ſole Source* of our *Political Evils*, was not ſo, let us incline impartial Men to take *our Words* rather than *his*.

In reſpect then to the *Hanover Treaty*, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, I. That at the Time it was made it was a Meaſure not only expedient but neceſſary. II. That a contrary Conduct, which the Author of the *Review* repreſents as a juſt and laudable Step, would in reality have been neither, nay was in fact impracticable. III. That the Difficulties under which we labour at preſent, are by no means chargeable on that Treaty. IV. That if there had been any Thing amiſs in concluding that Treaty, or any ill Conſequences had followed therefrom, the Honourable Perſon mentioned in the *Review*, ought not to be accountable for them. V. That the greateſt Evils of which we are now ſenſible, flow from the Conduct of the Oppoſition, who may be truly ſaid to have created moſt of the Expences of which they complain, and to have drawn upon the Nation many of the Inconveniences, from whence they take occaſion to clamour. In explaining myſelf on theſe nice Points, I ſhall, generally ſpeaking, reaſon on the Principles which the Patriots themſelves lay down; for tho' I know them too well to expect they ſhould allow any Notions to be right, which were advanced by another Perſon, yet I humbly hope they will not quit their own Maxims, merely becauſe they will not always ſerve their Turns.

In the very Opening of the Charge it is alledg'd, that the raiſing the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* was a juſt, was a glorious Meaſure, becauſe it tended *to the Preſervation of the Balance of Power in Europe*. If ſo, whatever Step is apparently taken, for the ſame ſalutary End, muſt be as juſt and glorious, otherwiſe theſe People confound the Means with the End, or rather ſophiſtically aim at making us take one for the other. Nothing is more certain, than that after the Acceſſion of his late Majeſty to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, the utmoſt Pains was taken to purſue the old Plan, and to ſettle and maintain the Balance of *Europe*, according to the Scheme of the Grand Alliance. It was at that time propoſed to rectify the Miſtakes in the *Utrecht* Treaty, and, as much Miſchief had been done by an arbitrary diſpoſing of one Kingdom, to rectify it by an equitable Exchange of it for another. In the Proſecution of this Deſign, thoſe extraordinary Steps were taken, beforementioned, in the Paragraph cited from the *Review*; and of theſe, ſome Gentlemen, who were moſt angry with the *Hanover* Treaty, were pleaſed to ſay, that the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Mediterranean* were made Ferry-boats to waft over the Emperor's Forces into *Sicily*. Theſe, I ſay, were the Notions of ſome Gentlemen I could name in the Year 1719, who notwithſtanding became themſelves zealous Imperialiſts in 1726, for the ſame Reaſons which make them affect to be thought ſo at preſent, that is, that they may have ſome Pretence to find fault.

By acting thus warmly in favour of the Emperor, we as a Nation incurred the Hatred of the *Spaniards*, and his Catholick Majeſty, by the Inſtigation of his Miniſter *Alberoni*, came to conceive or at leaſt to expreſs an extraordinary Averſion to our Royal Family, of which we had the moſt glaring Indications, if owning the *Pretender* and invading *Scotland* in his favour may paſs for ſuch, as with all reaſonable People they will. At laſt, by our Influence and Aſſiſtance, the King of *Spain* was compelled to accede to the Quadruple Alliance, that is, to conſent to the Plan we had laid down for ſettling the Balance of *Europe*, tho' by that Plan his Power was conſiderably leſſen'd, and that of his Competitor the Emperor increas'd. Before this could be brought about, he had been forc'd to part with his turbulent Miniſter *Alberoni*, who yet left ſuch Scruples in his Mind, that, after long Negociations, a Congreſs was found neceſſary to ſettle the Diſputes between this Monarch and the Emperor, and accordingly *Cambray* was fix'd upon for the Place where the Miniſters ſhould meet. All theſe Steps plainly demonſtrate, that it was not only our Senſe, but the Senſe of all *Europe*, that the Balance of Power was to be adjuſted by aſſigning a juſt Proportion of Power to each of theſe Potentates, and thereby ending thoſe Diſputes which had diſturbed the Weſtern World ſo long, and had coſt not only them but us alſo ſo much Blood and Treaſure.

If after all this we had changed our Sentiments, and either for the ſake of Intereſt, or from other Motives, had ſtruck up a League with *Spain* to the Prejudice of his Imperial Majeſty, in ſhort, if the Treaty of *Hanover* had been prior to that of *Vienna*, then there had been ſome Foundation for what has been objected againſt the Conduct of *Great Britain*; but the contrary of all this being true, theſe Objections muſt certainly fall to the Ground. While the Congreſs at *Cambray* was ſtill ſubſiſting, *Spain* and the Emperor concluded at *Vienna* not only a Treaty whereby thoſe Differences were terminated which were under the Conſideration of the Miniſters at *Cambray*, but ſeveral other Treaties which affected the Concerns of all the States and Princes who had Miniſters there, and had a viſible Tendency to alter the Syſtem of Affairs and Balance of Power in *Europe*. I ſay, ſeveral Treaties, becauſe tho' this is well enough known to the World, yet there ſeems to be one Treaty, more concealed from the *Engliſh* Reader than the reſt, at leaſt it was ſo at that time. For in the 10th Vol. of the *Hiſtorical Regiſters* I find, 1ſt, The Treaty between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* concluded at *Vienna April* 30, 1725. 2dly, A Treaty between the Holy *Roman* Empire and his Catholick Majeſty. 3dly, An Abſtract of the Treaty of Commerce between the Emperor and his Catholick Majeſty, dated *May* 1, 1725. But beſides theſe, there was a Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Vienna* between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, on the 30th of *April* 1725, of which no Notice is taken in that Collection. This Treaty conſiſted of ſix Articles, ſome of which are very remarkable. In the Second, his Imperial Majeſty promiſed to aſſiſt the King of *Spain* by his Good-offices, in order to procure the Reſtitution of *Gibraltar* and *Portmahone*. In the Third, the King of *Spain* promiſes to aſſiſt his Imperial Majeſty, whenever he ſhould have Occaſion for them, with at leaſt fifteen Ships of the Line, and with a Land Army of fifteen thouſand Foot and five thouſand Horſe, or with Subſidies in Money equivalent to theſe Succours, in caſe they ſhould be more agreeable.

As ſoon as this Treaty was concluded at *Vienna*, their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties began to beſtir themſelves in order to draw as many Powers as poſſible to concur with them in their Deſigns, which, tho' they did not clearly appear from the Treaty laſt mentioned, yet were they ſufficiently explained by that of Commerce, ſo that no Doubt either was or could be made, that the View of theſe Negociations was to change entirely the Face of Affairs in *Europe*, and this not more in favour of the Emperor and *Spain*, than in prejudice to us and the *Dutch*. 'Tis true the Intereſt of *France* was likewiſe concern'd, but not at all more than ours or that of the States General; ſo that in this Caſe there could be no Sort of Influence upon us from *France*, any more than there was upon *France* from us. Common Apprehenſions and common Danger did on this Occaſion what they generally do, that is, they united theſe Powers; and hence ſprung the Counter-Alliance, the famous Treaty of *Hanover*.

The preſerving the Balance of Power in *Europe* is declared, by the Author of the *Review*, to be a juſt and glorious End, at which a *Britiſh* Adminiſtration ought always to aim. The ſame Author ſays expreſsly, that this Treaty was properly provided for by the Treaty of *London* in 1716. Now nothing can be plainer, than that the Treaty of *Vienna* laſt-mentioned was expreſsly calculated to alter that Balance of Power, by throwing the two Weights which were to have kept the Scales even into one Scale. Can then any thing be clearer, than that even according to the Principles laid down by this Author, the Treaty of *Hanover* was not only expedient but neceſſary? Or, is it poſſible to produce any Inſtance from Hiſtory of any Alliance like that of *Vienna*, which was not immediately oppoſed by a Counter-Alliance, in order to preſerve the Balance of Power? Nay ſo ſenſible were the Allies of *Vienna* of the Truth of this, that the Marquis *De St. Philippe*, in his Memorial to the States General dated at the *Hague* [illegible] 7. 1726, ſays, *that the King his Maſter was [illegible] the* Treaty *of* Hanover *had no other Aim [illegible] of* Europe. I know not what Teſtimony [illegible] than this, or how it is poſſible for any [illegible] ſeeing, that after the Treaty of *Vienna* [illegible] concluded, *Great Britain* had no other [illegible] than this of forming a Counter-Alliance [illegible] of which we have ſhewn, or to have [illegible] the Emperor and *Spain*, which we will next [illegible] been impracticable.

[*To be continued*]

N°. 48

Since our laſt arrived the Mails due from Holland, France *and* Flanders.

Liſbon, May 9.

THE Plan of the Ground is now laid out, on which the King is to erect a new Patriarchal Church, and a Palace for the Patriarch. The very Models of theſe two Fabricks coſt more than ſome of the moſt ſumptuous Churches in Europe, his Majeſty having for this End employ'd the moſt celebrated Architects of Italy and France, and ſent others abroad to view the fineſt Churches in Chriſtendom. The Patriarchal Church will be a compleat Maſter-piece, and muſt out-do both thoſe of St. Paul at London, and St. Peter at Rome, if it be executed according to the grand Deſign of his Majeſty, who has appropriated ſeveral Millions for it; and ſix or ſeven hundred Houſes are ſoon to be pull'd down, which the King has purchas'd, to make a proper Site and Opening for the two Structures.

Petersburgh, May 23. The Fortreſs that was to be built upon the River Don, is put off to another Time, to avoid giving Umbrage to the Porte; ſo that the People who went from Aſoph to ſettle there, muſt ſhift as well as they can. Mean time, their Habitations are to be incloſ'd within Paliſadoes, to be ſecur'd from the Incurſions of the Tartars. The Fair that was formerly held at Aſoph, is hereafter to be kept at this Place; and 'tis believ'd that henceforth it will be more flouriſhing than ever, becauſe as our Merchants can trade no longer in the Black Sea but upon Turkiſh Bottoms, according to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with the Porte, they will rather chuſe that the Turks ſhould bring their Merchandice to the Fair of the Don, and come thither to buy the Ruſſia Goods, than be expoſed to the Inconveniences that commonly attend all Trade that is carry'd on by Foreign Shipping. As the ſaid Treaty was never yet publiſh'd, the Publick perhaps will not be diſpleas'd to ſee the Ninth Article above-mention'd at Length. It is as follows:

'As Trade is the Fruit of Peace, which maketh 'Riches flow to the ſeveral Subjects and Domains, the 'Merchants of the Brilliant Porte ſhall therefore be 'permitted to traffick freely in the Dominions of all 'the Ruſſes, in the ſame Manner as the Merchants of 'the other Powers, and on paying the ſame Duties. 'On the other hand, the Merchants who are Subjects 'to the Empire of all the Ruſſias will likewiſe be permitted to carry on their Traffick with the ſame Freedom in the Dominions of the Ottoman Empire; except what relates to the Trade of the Ruſſians on 'the Black Sea, which ſhall be carry'd on in Ships belonging to the Subjects of Turkey.'

The late Duke of Courland is to be baniſh'd to the Neighbourhood of Tobolski, which is a better Climate than was intended him. The Count Munich has been at Court, to pay his Compliments to the Regent, &c.

Vienna, May 31. On the 27th thirty-four Deputies from the General Dyet of Hungary went to Court in eighteen Coaches, and had a Publick Audience of the Queen, the Second Empreſs Dowager, and alſo of the Duke of Tuſcany, whom they invited to accompany the Queen to her Coronation at Presbourg. They had the Pleaſure likewiſe to ſee the young Archduke, who was publickly ſhewn ſome Time at one of the Palace-Windows.

Oporto, May 15. *N. S.* On the 11th Inſtant the Convoy with the Ships from England arrived off this Bar, and all the Veſſels bound hither arrived ſafe, except one, which could not keep Company with the Fleet, and is ſtill miſſing.

Vienna, June 3. *N. S.* 'Tis adviſed that the King of Pruſſia is advanced as far as Grotkau, and that his Army is poſted in an entrenched Camp, as it was while he lay at Molwitz. As this Camp is within ſix ſhort German Miles of Count Nieperg, People here are in Expectation of an Action: Count Nieperg himſelf is ſaid to be well intrench'd in his old Camp from Nieſs to Billau, and is ſuppoſed to be determined to make a Stand there upon the Strength of his late Reinforcements.

Hanover, June 6. *N S.* The Count de Truſches Waldbourg, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Pruſſia, accompanied by M. de Plotho, Miniſter likewiſe from his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived at Herenhauſen the 3d Inſtant, were received by his Majeſty very graciouſly, and had the Honour to dine at his Majeſty's own Table. Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived at Herenhauſen, diſpatched by the Lords Juſtices of Great Britain, with an Account of the taking, by Vice Admiral Vernon, of the Forts and Caſtles that defended the Harbour of Cartagena. Which News his Majeſty was pleaſed immediately to make known to the Court, in Terms denoting the great Pleaſure and Satisfaction he took in that happy Succeſs; for which all poſſible Demonſtrations of general Joy are ſhewn here. Several Expreſſes are arrived from the Lord Hyndford, the King's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Pruſſia, the Contents of whoſe Diſpatches are not known, but the Publick don't think they bring ill News, conſidering that the Forces continue quiet in their Quarters, and that the military Preparations are not haſten'd. On the 6th and 7th his Majeſty was complimented by the Foreign Miniſters on the Succeſs of his Arms before Cartagena. My Lord Harrington is recover'd of the Gout.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, June 5. Arrived the Carolina Packet, Somerſet, from Carolina. 'This Morning paſs'd Dover 'Road for the Downs, the Galloper, and another 'Tender, having with them two ſmall Veſſels, which 'they took laſt Night under Dungeneſs, and are ſaid 'to be both Privateers.' Wind W.

Deal, June 5. Arrived the Judith, Holland, from Barbados; the Catharine, Roberts, from Figuera; the Neptune, Brapple, from Carolina; the Joſeph, Tovey, from Milford; the Charming Jenny, Strong, from Ireland; and the Charming Molly, Polkinghorn, from Falmouth. The Men of War remain as per laſt. Wind S. E.

Deal, June 6. His Majeſty's Ships remain as before. Came down ſince and remain the Richmond, Ellis, and the Endeavour, Gregory, both for Jamaica. Came down and ſail'd his Majeſty's Ship Woolwich. The Lightning Bomb is alſo ſail'd to the Weſtward. Arrived the Fortune, Buskin, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, June 6. Paſs'd by the Parſons, Wood, the Dunkirk, Smith, and the Mary and Eliza, Hammond, all from Dunkirk; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; and the Bonetta's Prize, Chamberlain, from Oporto.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Amſterdam, the Elizabeth, Rhodes, from Boſton.

At South Carolina, the St. Andrew, Gregg, from Amſterdam; the Diligence, Roſe, from Cheſter; the Mary and Sarah, Cade, from London; the Diamond, Hoar, the Adventure, Cox, and the Francis and William, Houland, all three from Boſton; the Mercury, Odiorne, from Piſcataway; the Barum, Damon, from Plymouth; the Endeavour, Bell, from Barbados; the Carolina, Sheldon, from Providence; and the Seaflower, ——, from St. Kitt's.

LONDON, June 8.

They write from Paris by Letters of June 14. N. S. that they have no great Dependance on the Report of the King of Spain's Treaſure being to be brought by the Admiral de Torres from Carthagena, becauſe about three Months ago they wrote from that Place, that the Admiral had borrowed 300,000 Pieces of Eight of the Merchants there for the King's Service; which ſhews plainly, that his Catholick Majeſty had no Treaſure there, and that the true Reaſon of Admiral de Torres's leaving Carthagena was the Want of Proviſions.

On Friday laſt the Galloper and another Tender ſail'd thro' Dover Road for the Downs, with two ſmall Spaniſh Privateers which they took the Night before under Dungeneſs: It ſeems they have been lurking on our Coaſt for ten Days paſt, and on Tueſday laſt one of 'em chas'd Capt. Higginſon and fir'd a Shot at him off of Beachy Head; the other chas'd Capt. Somerſett, from Carolina, thro' the Needles on Wedneſday laſt; but we don't hear they had taken any Prize.

On Saturday Morning laſt, News was brought to the Houſe of Mr. Ithell Haberdaſher of Hats in St. Martin's le Grand, that on Thurſday laſt he was ſet upon by two Highwaymen on the Road near Glouceſter, and making ſome Reſiſtance was ſhot dead on the Spot. He has left a Widow and Four Children.

On Saturday laſt died Mr. Gibbon, an eminent Merchant in New Broad ſtreet.

On Saturday Morning laſt, an unhappy Accident happen'd to Mr. Wilſon, Nephew to Capt. Wilſon of Queen-ſtreet Weſtminſter. He was out of Curioſity viewing the Waterworks at Chelſea, and by ſome means one of the Wheels got hold of him and cruſh'd his Bones to Pieces. He was a fine promiſing Youth, and was Apprentice to a Silverſmith, and had about two Months to ſerve of his Time.

On Saturday laſt the famous Thomas Cuddy, who was at the Head of the Clare market Riot, was committed to the Gatehouſe by Juſtice Poulſon, for being one of the chief Perſons concern'd in the Riot at Col. De Veil's Houſe in the Night between the 18th and 19th of May laſt, and the moſt active Man in the Havock that was made there.

The ſame Day Anne Hickman was committed to the ſame Place by Col. De Veil, for robbing Mr. James Prior of his Silver Claſps and Stock, about two o'Clock in the Morning near Oxford market, and of his Watch, which he ſeiz'd in her Hand, under Pretence of [illegible] him a Kiſs.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Dunckley, of Weſt Smithfield, Linendraper.

Edward Lutton, of Glamford Brigg, in the [illegible] of Lincoln, Victualler and Chapman.

John Gray, of Warmiſter, in the County of [illegible] Innholder, Vintner and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Even[illegible]
	05 59	06 [illegible]

Bank Stock 141. India 160 1-4th. South[illegible] 104. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1-half. New [illegible] 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101 [illegible] Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per [illegible] ditto Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 92 3[illegible] London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India [illegible] 41. 8 s to 9 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5[illegible] 6 d. Prem. New Salt Tallies Nothing done. [illegible] Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-[illegible] Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three [illegible] Cent. ditto Nothing done. Million Bank 116. [illegible] valent 111 1-half.

Admiralty-Office, June 5, 17[illegible]

IT *is the Direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the* [illegible] *miralty, That the Seamen who lately belong'd to* [illegible] *Majeſty's Sloop the Wolf, do immediately go on board* [illegible] *Majeſty's Ship the Roebuck, at Spithead, which Ship is* [illegible] *Sailing Orders; on Pain of Forfeiture of their Wages,* [illegible] *being taken up by the Marſhal of the Admiralty, and* [illegible] *as Deſerters, in caſe they do not obey theſe Directions.*

Tho. Corbett

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COUNT[illegible]

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, June 6.

THEY write from Dover, that Capt. Joseph Southgate, Commander of a Custom-house Sloop in that Port, did, about seven in the Evening on the 4th instant, observe two Sloops, about twenty Tons each, clean tallowed, carrying each a large Carriage Gun forwards, in the manner of the Spanish Privateers on the Coast of Kent, in eight Foot Water. Capt. Southgate boarded one of them, lowered Sails, and brought him to, rummag'd the Vessel, examin'd the Captain; who said he came from Dunkirk and bound for Dunkirk. They had on board 18 Men, and row'd with 18 Oars; had four Swivel Guns, and one Carriage Gun, about a Pounder forwards over his Bows, laden with Powder and Ball, and a lighted Match in their Hands; and no Lading on board other than Powder and Ball and Provisions for the Company. They had but just been at Anchor under Farleigh on the Sussex Shore, from whence they weigh'd, and gave Chace to the said Brigantine; and Capt. Southgate observ'd her standing the Kentish Coast.

But on his attempting to speak with them, they hoisted French Colours, and kept close to the Shore

Mr. Brown, the Mate of the other Custom-house Sloop at Dover, under the Command of Capt. Southgate, at the same time boarded the other Privateer, which was in the same Condition, and provided with Arms, Guns, Ammunition, Oars, and Provisions, as aforesaid taken by Capt. Southgate. That several Tenders came in the same time of the said Privateers being boarded as aforesaid by Capt. Southgate and Mr. Brown, being at Anchor under Dungeness, the Officers on board them immediately mann'd and arm'd their Boats, and came to their Assistance; to whom they deliver'd up the said Vessels to be further examined, who took the Men on board their several Tenders, and proceeded directly for the Downs with the two supposed Spanish Privateers; and if they do not appear to be so now, no doubt but will soon convince our Coasting Vessels they are, or as they are permitted to proceed for Dunkirk.

Chelmsford, June 5. Last Saturday dy'd Mr. Thomas Wilson, Keeper of Chelmsford Gaol.

On Friday last the Earl Fitzwalter was met at Ingatestone by upwards of five hundred People on Horseback from Chelmsford and other Parts, who compliment'd his Lordship on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of this County, and attended him to Moulsham-Bridge. His Lordship ordered one hundred Pounds to be distributed amongst four several Houses at Chelmsford, and the Evening concluded with Joy.

Exeter, June 5. Last Friday Night Mr. Bagge, a Gentleman, who resided a Merchant in this City, for his genteel Deportment, &c. well esteemed, having been on a rural Visit with J. Deur of Bell-Esq; in the latter's Chaise, on their Return, near Magdalen's in our Suburbs, it being dark, and the Road rugged, the Coachman by a violent Shock was thrown off the Box: On which the Horses taking Fright ran away so precipitantly wild, that the Gentlemen in their Consternation imagining it safest to jump out as Mr. Deur did so, with no greater Mischief than a Bruise; but his misfortunate Friend, by a Wheel's going over, had his Right Leg shatter'd in a miserable Manner. The fractur'd Bone was set by a skilful Surgeon; but a Mortification attending the Wound, the Mortified Limb on Sunday was cut off above the Knee. All the Care possible was defeated; for the Gangrene proceeded so irresistably, that he expir'd on Wednesday Morning, and was at Night interr'd in our Cathedral.

HOME PORTS.

Warmouth, May 26. Arrived the Nelly, Hamilton, from St. Kitt's, the Agnes and Jean, ——, from Virginia, and three Ships from Dunkirk to carry Tobacco to France; also, the Marion, Maccun, from Norway. We have here a Tender impressing Men for Lord Sandwich.

Berwick, June 2. The Dolphin Man of War, Capt. Osborn, is sail'n down to the Road from her Station at Holy-Island.

Liverpool, June 5. 'Capt. Ross, late'y arriv'd from Philadelphia, spake with the Success, Haigwin, from London for Philadelphia, the 15th of April last, who had cut away her Foremast, sprung a Leak under the Step of her Foremast, and had six Foot Water in her Hold, but hoped it would soon stop.'

Falmouth, June 4. Since my last arrived the Prince of Wales, ——, from Topsham for Philadelphia; the Lisbon Packet, Latham, from Middleburgh for Lisbon; the Neptune, Holden, from London for Swanzey; the Henry, Cockle, from Yarmouth; the St. John Baptist, Spindall, from Dieppe for Oporto.

Plymouth, June 5. Yesterday came in the Bonetta Sloop of War from Oporto, 'with Advice that Nine Sail of Spanish Men of War were cruising in the Channel.' Sailed this Morning his Majesty's Ship Dover, with several Merchant ships under Convoy for Oporto, New-England and Virginia. *Surely the Dover would not have sail'd, if her Commander believ'd that Nine Spanish-Men of War were cruizing in our Channel.*

Cowes, June 6. Wind W. Yesterday Morning came in the Mary, Warden, from Alderney for this Place. Sailed thro' this Road for Spithead the Grampus Sloop of War, with a Tartan which she had taken; 'who pretends to be a Frenchman, but is supposed to be the Vessel that chased Capt. Summersett thro' the Needles, which was mentioned in my last.'

Southampton, June 5. Wind S. W. Since my last arrived the Expedition Packet, Mourant, of and from Guernsey; the Charming Molly of this Place, Olliver, from Lisbon; the John, Fillieul, of and from Jersey, and is now under Sail for London.

Portsmouth, June 7. Sailed the Young Juffro Elizabeth Flyboat, Labec, for Hamburgh.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the St. George, Victory, Cambridge, Buckingham, Bedford, Assistance, Kingston, Feversham, Roebuck, Lyme, Hound and Grampus Sloops. The Dutch Man of War still continues.

'Friday Afternoon, Capt. Parry of the Grampus brought in to Spithead a Tartan, said to have twelve Frenchmen and one Spaniard on board, with Carriage and Swivel Guns: That under Spanish Colours she chas'd an English Merchant ship thro' the Needles, and fir'd several Shot at her to bring her to, under a Pretence of informing herself where she was, but the Merchantship happily escap'd. It is also said the Captain of the Tartan cannot produce either a French or a Spanish Commission, consequently was upon some very black Design.'

Dover, June 7. Since my last arriv'd the Ellis, Francis, from Falmouth; the Hope, Baker, from Carolina for London; and a Dutch Ship from St. Eustatia for Holland. Wind W.

Deal, June 7. Wind S. W. Put back and remains his Majesty's Ship Woolwich, and Lightning Bomb, with the Lenox Man of War, and the Richmond, Ellis, and the Susanna, Gregory, both for Jamaica, and the Lady Corneille, Vier, for Bourdeaux.

Gravesend, June 7. Pass'd by the Molly and Fanny, Wills, from Rotterdam; the Charming Jenny, Strong, from Ireland; the Fortune, Buskin, from Lisbon; the Albany, Clark, from Maryland.

LONDON, June 9.

They write from Madrid, that on the 17th ult. after the King of Spain had been walking in his Garden at Aranjuez he was seiz'd with a Shivering, which oblig'd him to keep his Bed the two next Days, when his Physicians declar'd he had a Tertian Ague, for which on the 19th and 20th they purg'd him, and on the 21st and 22d he took the Jesuit's Bark, which Medicines were given him by the Queen's own Hand, who never leaves him Day nor Night. They add, that his Minister the Marquis del Puerto has form'd a Project to put the Households both of the King and Queen on the same Footing as they are in France, by rendring all Offices venal, not only those at Court and on the Civil Establishment all over the Kingdom, but even the chief Military Employments; which will bring in good Sums of Money to the Royal Treasury, and be the better for the Offices themselves, which have all along been given to Favourites, &c. without Regard to Merit.

From Berlin, that on the 30th ult. dy'd at Gethin of an Apoplexy, in the 70th Year of his Age, the Count de Katt, a Velt Marshal of the King's Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, Governor of Colberg, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and St. John.

A Letter of the 3d inst. N. S. from Berlin says, they are still in great Hopes that there will soon be a Peace, the rather because an Express went thro' that Place two Days before from Petersbourg to Hanover, who deliver'd a Packet for the King of Prussia to the Postmaster of Berlin, with an Order for him to dispatch a Messenger with it directly to his Prussian Majesty in Silesia; we are told moreover, that the Express said it contain'd News that would not be disagreeable to his Prussian Majesty; and there's a Report since, that in the Letters there were very advantageous Terms of Peace.

The last Post they had at Berlin from Silesia brought nothing more remarkable than that the two Armies were very still, and observing each other's Countenance.

From Munich, that the Pope has wrote a Letter to the Elector of Bavaria, exhorting him to accommodate all his Disputes with the Court of Vienna, and to consider that no Change can happen in the System of the House of Austria, but must be prejudicial to the Interests of the Empire in general and those of the Catholick Religion in particular.

They write from Barcelona, that Admiral Haddock's Squadron sail'd on the 25th ult. from Portmahone to cruize off of Cadiz in hopes of intercepting the Ships that are expected from America.

Letters from Rome mention the Death of Cardinal Ruspoli.

There are some Advices from the Frontiers of Silesia, that Neiss has capitulated to the King of Prussia, but they mention neither the Time nor the Terms.

The French Court is about sending a Minister to that of Saxony, tho' 'tis believ'd the Negociation that was begun betwixt the two Courts is quite broke off.

'Tis now again said, that a Body of Russians is actually on the March to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary.

The States of Courland have resolv'd to raze out of the List of their Dukes the Name of their late Duke John Ernest de Biron, because of the scandalous Circumstances attending his Catastrophe.

The Letters from Berlin mention a grand Procession to the Arsenal there with a Pair of Kettle-drums, three Standards, and three Pieces of Cannon taken at the Battle of Molwitz and at the Towns of Glogau and Brieg. There was first of all a Major and an Aid de Camp on Horseback, then above 30 Drummers beating the Drum, with the Sound of several Fifes and Flutes; 50 Fusileers, a Horse adorn'd with Ribbans, carrying the Kettle-drums, and led by six Grooms; the Standards borne by the Officers; then the three Cannons, followed by six Gunners with an Officer, 50 Fusileers and an Officer on Horseback. The Queen from one of the Palace Windows, beheld the triumphant Parade with those excellent Trophies of mighty Victories.

Four Battallions of the French Troops that were in Corsica are embark'd for Toulon, from whence the Transports were to return to fetch four more; and 'tis suppos'd, that the Marshal de Maillebois is arriv'd in France. There are eight Battallions more to remain in Corsica, under the Command of the Marquis de Villemur.

The Phenix, Buckley, from London for Gibraltar with 70 Recruits, was taken by two Spanish Rowboats, each having about 30 Men, and carried into St. Martins in Portugal, where the English were turn'd ashore. She had been separated in a Storm from her Convoy.

The N. S. de Concordia, Ribeiro, a Portuguese Ship from Lisbon for London, and the Mary, Leflock, a French Ship from Cadiz for Bourdeaux, are taken by the Spanish Fleet from Cadiz, and carried into Ferrol.

The Priscilla, Cullen, from Liverpool for Antigua, was taken by a Spanish Privateer of 12 Guns and 105 Men, and carried into St. Sebastians.

A Ship from Carolina for England, is also said to have been taken.

On Friday last ended the Election for the County of Denbigh, when we hear the Numbers upon the Poll stood as follows:

For Sir Watkin Williams Wynn 1352
John Myddleton, Esq; 933

But it is apprehended there will be struck off from Sir Watkin's Number, some hundreds of Leaseholders and Occasional Annuitants, of bare Forty Shillings each; besides 380 the Balance of Queries as they now stand upon the Poll-Book, which the Sheriff has taken Time to re-consider before he makes a Return.

Yesterday one Davis, who kept a Greens-cellar in the Broad-way, Westminster, was committed to the Gatehouse, for cutting her Husband's Throat while he slept. Tho' she happen'd to miss the Wind-pipe, and

a Surgeon

a Surgeon being ſent for ſew'd up the Wound, yet 'tis thought he can't recover.

The Circuits for the Summer Aſſizes, which were choſen by the Judges as lately mentioned, are altered, and ſtand thus:

NORFOLK.
Lord Chief Juſtice Lee,
Mr Baron Carter.
HOME.
Lord Chief Juſtice Willes,
Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue.
MIDLAND.
Lord Chief Baron Probyn.
Mr. Juſtice Page,
OXFORD.
Mr. Juſtice Chapelle,
Mr. Baron Reynolds.
NORTHERN.
Mr. Juſtice Wright,
Mr. Juſtice Parker.
WESTERN.
Mr. Juſtice Foteſcue Aland,
Mr. Baron Abney.

But we hear that Mr. Serjeant Burnet will go the Weſtern Circuit in the room of Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue Aland, who is in an ill State of Health.

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Shires.

Of Berwick. Sir John Sinclair, Hon. James Carmichael. *Double Return.*
Aberdeen. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart.
Inverneſs. Norman M'Leod of M'Leod.
Elgin. Lewis Grant, of Grant.
Bamff. Capt. James Abercrombie.

Boroughs.

Dornock, Dingwal, Tain, &c. Charles Areskine, Lord Advocate.
Aberdeen, Montroſe, &c. John Maule.
Peebles, Lanerck, Selkirk, &c. Hon. James Carmichael, John M'Glie. *Double Return.*
Elgin, Cullen, Bamff. Sir James Grant.

Days appointed in order to the making of Dividends to the Creditors of the following Perſons, viz.

June 9. John Peele, late of Poor-Jury-lane, Merchant.
Samuel Luly, late of the Pariſh of St. Anſtle in Cornwall, Pewterer.
10. Benj Gibbons, of the Strand, Haberdaſher of ſmall Wares.
16. John Preſton Chapman, late of Weſt Smithfield, Woollendraper.
18. John Anderton, of Weſtham in Eſſex, Victualler.
19. Walter Nynn, of Graveſend, Baker.
23. Richard Lambert, of Thames-ſtreet, Grocer.
25. Francis Williams, of Portſmouth Common, Chapman.
Benj. Coulſon, late of Leeds, Merchant.
Thomas Richards, late of Norwich, Vintner and Innholder.
Henry Carter, of London, Merchant.
July 1. Edward Smith, of Weſtleigh in Devonſhire, Merchant.
2. John Baſſam, of Iſlington, Brewer.

To All whom it may concern,

The CHAMPION Greeting.

MY Countrymen dear, having ſerv'd you ſo long
In Proſe, give me leave to addreſs you in Song.
Have you Grievances real, or are you inclin'd
T'invent them —— you ſafely may tell me your Mind.
Are you angry with Stateſman, with Lawyer or Parſon?
Things ſolemn and ſacred wou'd you play a Farce on?
Behold for this Purpoſe Subſcriptions are taken,
That venting your Gall, you may ſtill ſave your Bacon.
Tho' ſome give this Project to Mr. *D——le*,
By —— 'tis my own, and was coin'd in the *Temple*.
Others Pens I may uſe, when I would have you laugh;
As when I wou'd heat you, I ſpur on poor *R——*.
But Matters more ſerious your *Captain* delight.
Then away to the *Bells*, come ye *Grumblers* to-night,
And ask for me there by the Name of
HOLDRIGHT.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	06 42	Evening	07 06

Bank Stock 141 1-4th. India 161. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1 half to 5-8ths. New ditto 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan 94 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 79. Royal Aſſurance 93 to 1-4th. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 8s. to 9s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 7 s. 6 d. Premium. New Salt Orders 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Lewes, June 2, 1741.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Suſſex*.

AT *a Meeting here this Day of a very great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, it was unanimouſly reſolved to nominate me a Candidate for this County, in the Room of* James Butler, *Eſq; deceaſed. I therefore beg the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, which will very much oblige,*

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt Obedient,
Humble Servant,
MIDDLESEX.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

To the PUBLICK.

CErtain Bookſellers having advertis'd the Publication of a Pocket Volume, intituled, *Pamela's Conduct in High Life; Publiſhed,* as pretended (with equal Truth and Honeſty) *from her Original Papers;* The Author of the Two Volumes, intituled, *PAMELA, or* VIRTUE REWARDED, (of which Piece this Performance is intended to paſs as a *Continuation*) in order to aſſert his Right to his *own Plan*, and to prevent ſuch an *Impoſition* on the Publick, thinks himſelf obliged to declare,

That this *pretended Continuation* of that Piece was undertaken *without* his *Knowledge*, carried on *againſt* his *Remonſtrances*, and without any other *Acquaintance with the Story*, than what they have been able to collect from the Two Volumes, ſo kindly received: And that his OWN CONTINUATION will be printed with all convenient Speed, from Materials in his Hands, which *no other* Perſon *can* have, and which, but for ſuch an Inveſion of his Plan, he ſhould hardly have found *Leiſure* to digeſt and publiſh.

The Undertakers Names to this *worthy Ingraftment* are thus advertis'd, with their *Honeſt Work*, in the *Champion* of *May* 28. *viz.*

"Printed for Cæſar Ward and Richard Chandler, at the "Ship without Temple-Bar, John Wood and Charles "Woodward, at the Dove in Pater-noſter Row; and "Thomas Waller, in the Middle-Temple Cloyſters;"

Whereas, the GENUINE CONTINUATION will be publiſhed by Mr. *Charles Rivington*, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and Mr. *John Osborn*, in Pater-noſter Row, Proprietors of the Two Volumes

STolen or Stray'd on Friday Night, the 15th of May, from a Cloſe belonging to Whitley Farm, near Henly in Arden, Warwickſhire, a Black ſtrong Cart Mare, about Fifteen Hands high, Five Years old, has a ſmall Star on her Forehead, and a White Snip on her Noſe, a Sprig Tail, and a little White on the Inſide of one of her Hind Feet. Whoever ſhall bring her, or give Notice ſo that ſhe may be had again, to Mr. John Reeve, at Rowington near Henley aforeſaid, or to Mr. Richard Reeve, Packer, in Mark-lane, London, ſhall receive Five Guineas Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

WHereas *John Brooks* the Younger, of Whitchurch in Hampſhire, by Trade a Butcher, being out a robbing Sir Stewkly Shuckburgh's Firm at Laverſtock near Whitchurch, on Saturday the 31ſt of May, between Twelve and One o'Clock in the Night, in Company with Two others; And whereas Henry Gaines of the ſaid Place Blackſmith, being in Defence of his ſaid Maſter's Wares, was then kill'd; and it appearing by the Confeſſion of the ſaid Two Perſons, who have been ſince taken, and committed to Winchester Gaol, that the aforeſaid John Brooks was the Perſon who gave the Mortal Blow; therefore whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid John Brooks, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice for ſo heinous a Crime, ſhall receive Twenty Guineas Reward, paid on Demand, by Mr. John Hasker of Laverſtock, to whom Notice may be given by a Poſt Letter, or Special Meſſenger, who likewiſe ſhall be paid for his Trouble.

N.B. The ſaid JOHN BROOKS is a full, freſh-fac'd, middle-ſiz'd Man, about five Foot eight or nine Inches high, twenty Years of Age, wore ſtrait dark brown Hair, and is likely to have on a light grey Coat, a blue everlaſting Waiſtcoat, and Buckskin Breeches.

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(Not without the Stock both within and without D
A Freehold Eſtate call'd the O
ſituate near Lamb Fair, in Coolidge in Suſſex
ſiſting of about 150 Acres of Arable and Mea/ow
good Order; with a Farm-houſe, Barns and Stables,
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That can inform the Souls of beardleſs Boys,
And ripen 'em to Men, in ſpite of Nature

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fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and N
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By T. WEARE, M. A. *late of Jeſus-College, Cam*
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